

BIBLIOGRAPHY

INSURGENCY AND
COUNTERINSURGENCY
SINCE WORLD WAR I I

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PREFATORY NOTE

This is a short annotated bibliography of publications for basic reading on the military and political aspects of insurgency and counterinsurgency. With the exception of Mao Tse-tung's classic work, On Guerrilla Warfare, all of the specific insurgencies described are in the post-World War II era. Mao's book is included because of its influence on this type of warfare in Vietnam, Cuba and elsewhere. Certain books listed in the General section, which comprises Part I of this bibliography, contain material on earlier periods, but this is only incidental to the material on the post-World War II period emphasized in those titles.

The first section of this bibliography contains titles of a general nature on this type of conflict, whether it be known as insurgency and counterinsurgency, guerrilla and counter guerrilla warfare, wars of national liberation, or, more simply, internal war. The second section is given over to books on specific instances of insurgency and counterinsurgency in selected countries. U.S. military manuals and studies have been excluded from both sections since these materials are readily identifiable and accessible in official libraries.

It is recognized that many of the books listed are biased in their presentation. Even with this bias, which is largely in political viewpoint, there is much value in these books. Insofar as they describe specific political and military actions, strategy, and tactics associated with insurgency and counterinsurgency as well as the interaction of the political and military aspects of given situations, they are useful. In listing what are believed to be the most authoritative works available in English on these events, it is recognized that any one charged with the study of a particular situation will have to read in much greater depth, utilizing more detailed studies and bibliographical tools.

12 October 1964

1. THE AMERICAN UNIVERSITY. SPECIAL OPERATIONS RESEARCH OFFICE
Casebook on Insurgency and Revolutionary Warfare: 23 Summary Accounts

Washington: The American University, Special Operations
Research Office, 1962

607 p. Maps.

Foreword by Theodore R. Vallance, Director, Special Operations
Research Office. Bibliographical footnotes and a list of recom-
mended readings follow each section.

This volume is one of a series of studies prepared by SORO under contract with the Department of the Army. It was prepared from unclassified sources, with heavy reliance on secondary sources, and was developed as a "reader" in insurgency and revolutionary warfare. The 23 cases are summary descriptive accounts of specific insurgency situations, and a standard textual format is used. The casebook illustrates the types of economic, social, political and military conditions under which the insurgency occurred, and includes a discussion, in each instance, of the insurgent movement and the countering efforts. Among the country cases considered are Algeria (1954-62); China (1947-49); Congo (1960); Cuba (1953-59); Hungary (1956); Indonesia (1945-49); Iran (1953); Iraq (1958); Korea (1960); Malaya (1948-57); and Vietnam (1946-54).

2. THE AMERICAN UNIVERSITY. SPECIAL OPERATIONS RESEARCH OFFICE
Undergrounds in Insurgent, Revolutionary, And Resistance Warfare

Washington: The American University, Special Operations
Research Office, 1963

358 p. Illus. Maps. Charts. Index.

Foreword by Theodore R. Vallance, Director, Special Operations
Research Office. Bibliographical footnotes at the end of each section.

This volume is one of a series of studies prepared by SORO under contract with the Department of the Army. The book includes chapters on the role of undergrounds in resistance and revolutionary warfare; the administrative function of undergrounds (recruitment, logistics, security); underground operational functions and techniques; and the use of undergrounds by the communists. The second part of the book is devoted to specific case studies--the French and Yugoslav resistance in World War II; and the post-war insurgent activities in Algeria, Greece, Malaya, Palestine and the Philippines. Each case study in this section includes a description of the counterinsurgent measures used by incumbent governments. With the exception of the sections on countermeasures, the study is written to reflect the insurgent's point of view, rather than that of the counterinsurgent.

Conflict in the Shadows: The Nature and Politics of Guerrilla War

Garden City, New York: Doubleday & Company, 1963
180 p. Index.

Foreword by Stewart Alsop. Bibliography.

Cross served in the OSS during World War II and has had extensive governmental experience since that time. He has also been a Research Associate at the Center for International Studies at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and a Research Assistant to George Kennan at the Institute for Advanced Study at Princeton. He is presently an associate of the Institute for Defense Analyses. The book is a well written, panoramic examination of insurgency and counterinsurgency. Making liberal use of historical and current illustrations, the book describes the kinds of environments and the synoptic conditions in which insurrection may take root and flourish, the character of the military conflict between guerrilla and government forces, the critical struggle between the two for popular support, and the roles, problems, and ramifying burdens of foreign powers involved on either side. He writes at some length on tactics, targets, weaponry, logistics and communications. The weakest aspect of the book is the lack of detailed discussion on the role of intelligence in this type of warfare.

4. ECKSTEIN, Harry, editor

Internal War: Problems And Approaches

New York: The Free Press of Glencoe, 1964
339 p. Index.

Bibliographical footnotes at the end of each chapter.

Eckstein is Professor of Political Science, Princeton University, and a research associate at Princeton's Center of International Studies. He is an authority on comparative government and politics. This book is one of a series of studies being conducted on the subject of internal war at Princeton's Center of International Studies. It comprises a compilation of essays on the application of contemporary social theories to internal war, and its authors are specialists in the various fields of social science. The subjects discussed include terror and violence, the roots of insurgency, and external involvement in internal war.

5. GALULA, David

Counterinsurgency Warfare: Theory and Practice

New York: Frederick A. Praeger, 1964
143 p. Figs. Map.

Foreword by Robert R. Bowie, Director, Center for International Affairs, Harvard University

Galula is a graduate of the French Military Academy at Saint-Cyr and fought in the European Theater during World War II. He had post-war service in China and Southeast Asia, served as a United Nations Military Observer in Greece (1949-50), as Military Attaché in Hong Kong, and in Algeria. The author examines the nature and general characteristics of revolutionary war, and the prerequisites for successful insurgency, including its growth patterns, environment and characteristics. He then develops principles for guiding the counterinsurgent. These embody the orderly and systematic concentration, employment, and intensive use of all assets available to the political leadership of the counterinsurgency effort, as well as military superiority in unit strength and equipment. The design is to take and hold the initiative and the mood is relentlessly on the offensive.

6. HEILBRUNN, Otto

Partisan Warfare

New York: Frederick A. Praeger, 1962
199 p. Charts. Maps. Index.

Foreword by Colonel The Honorable Christopher Montague Woodhouse, Commander of the Allied Mission to the Greek Guerrillas in World War II. Appendix: On Partisan Warfare in World War II. Bibliography.

Dr. Heilbrunn is a leading historian of irregular warfare, and has also written a book on the Soviet Secret Services. Partisan Warfare is a scholarly overall study with World War II and post-World War II examples from Algeria, China, Cyprus, Greece, Indochina, Kenya, Malaya, the USSR and Yugoslavia. Among the subjects treated are guerrilla and anti-guerrilla tactics, techniques, intelligence, air support, and relations with the populace. Note should also be taken of this author's study, Warfare in the Enemy's Rear (New York: Praeger, 1963), describing the World War II use of Special Forces during declared international wars.

7. MAO Tse-Tung

On Guerrilla Warfare

New York: Frederick A. Praeger, 1961
114 p.

Introduction by Brigadier General Samuel B. Griffith, USMC (Ret.).
Translator's Note by Griffith (1940). A Further Note by Griffith
(1961). Appendix, containing tables of organization for guerrilla
units.

General Griffith served for more than 25 years in the Marine Corps.
He also holds a Ph. D. in Chinese history from Oxford University. Mao's
book was originally published in China in 1937, under the title of Yu Chi
Chan. This work is considered a basic text for the study of modern
guerrilla warfare.

For further writings of Mao in the field of guerrilla warfare, see:
Selected Military Writings of Mao Tse-Tung (Peking: Foreign Languages
Press, 1963); and Selected Works of Mao Tse-Tung (London: Lawrence &
Wishart, 1954-56, 4 vols.).

8. MIKSCHKE, Ferdinand Otto

Secret Forces: The Technique of Underground Movements

London: Faber and Faber, 1950
181 p. Maps. Diagrams. Index.

Lt. Col. Miksche was a Czechoslovak army officer. He fought
with the Loyalist forces in Spain during the Spanish Civil War, and
joined the Czechoslovak forces in France after his country was overrun
by the Germans. Escaping to London, he was associated with the secret
service activities of the Free French forces. He subsequently became
an officer in the French Army. This book discusses and analyzes the
organization of underground forces, their strategy, techniques, training
and defenses against guerrilla warfare.

Notes on Guerrilla War

Washington: Command Publications, 1961
185 p. Illus. Index.

Bibliographical footnotes. Bibliography. Training Bibliography.
Appendix: Translation of 9 leaflets.

Colonel Ney has had extensive active duty experience with the Army in the field of military history. During the Korean War he served in Psychological Warfare. He has written several articles on unconventional warfare, and is a member of the faculty of George Washington University. This book is a general study of guerrilla and anti-guerrilla warfare, with emphasis on the World War II and post-World War II eras. The psychological warfare aspects of insurgency are also discussed.

10. OSANKA, Franklin Mark, editor

Modern Guerrilla Warfare: Fighting Communist Guerrilla
Movements, 1941-1961

New York: The Free Press of Glencoe, 1962
519 p. Index.

Introduction: Guerrilla-Warfare in Theory and Policy by Samuel P. Huntington, Institute of War and Peace Studies, Columbia University. Research Bibliography on Guerrilla and Unconventional Warfare. Bibliographical Notes at the end of most chapters.

Osanka is a member of the Human Resources Research Office of George Washington University, where he is particularly concerned with U.S. Army special warfare problems. This book is a collection of studies by various authors on guerrilla warfare. Part One surveys the history of guerrilla activities in modern times. Part Two deals with Soviet guerrilla warfare and Part Three treats with these activities in Communist China. Subsequent parts discuss guerrilla activities in the post-World War II Philippines, Greece, Indochina, Laos, Vietnam, and Malaya. The remainder of the book is devoted to the Cuban Revolution, the Algerian Rebellion, and Counterguerrilla Procedures and Policies. The bibliography is comprehensive.

11. PARET, Peter

French Revolutionary Warfare from Indochina to Algeria: The Analysis of a Political and Military Doctrine

New York: Frederick A. Praeger, 1964
163 p. Charts.

Appendix, containing a summary of directives on psychological warfare issued by the Center for Pacification and Counter-guerrilla Instruction of the 10th Military Region in Algiers. Bibliographical Notes. Select Bibliography of Writings on Guerre Révolutionnaire.

Paret is an Associate Professor of History, University of California. He is also a Research Associate of the Center of International Studies, Princeton University, and a consultant to the RAND Corporation. This book is a study of the French doctrine of guerre révolutionnaire as it evolved from the lessons learned in Indochina, and as it was applied in Algeria. A lengthy chapter on French psychological warfare in this period is included. Intensive use of French sources has been made.

12. PARET, Peter and John W. Shy

Guerrillas in the 1960's

New York: Frederick A. Praeger, 1962 (Revised Edition)
98 p. Selected Bibliography.

Paret is a member of the Princeton Center of International Studies. He has taught at the Royal Staff College and the Imperial Defence College and was consultant to the Institute of Strategic Studies in London. Shy is a West Point graduate and is now teaching at Princeton. The original edition of this work was also published in 1962, but the manuscript was actually completed in mid-1961. The second (revised) edition makes few changes in the text, but the Introduction has been recast and the final chapter expanded. The number of titles in the bibliography of the revised edition has been nearly doubled. This book is a brief but useful short study of guerrilla and counter guerrilla warfare, including a section on the relation of guerrilla warfare to American policy. The military, political and social implications and considerations of this type of warfare are described.

13. TRINQUIER, Roger

Modern Warfare: A French View of Counterinsurgency

New York: Frederick A. Praeger, 1964

115 p.

[Introduction:] A Portrait of the "Centurion" by Bernard B. Fall
Translated from the French by Daniel Lee

Col. Trinquier was a regular French officer for about thirty years. Prior to World War II he served in Indochina, and during World War II he was in Shanghai with the forces of Vichy France. In the late forties he was again in Indochina, and returned there once more in 1951, commanding French behind-the-lines activities until the cease-fire in 1954. His subsequent military career was largely spent in Algeria. Trinquier's doctrine highlights intense, highly professional military and police operations in counterinsurgency, the destruction of the insurgents' apparatus in the towns and villages, the restructuring of the inhabitants under local civilian leaders chosen carefully for their qualities of initiative and intelligence, and the development of self-defense units within an assuredly secure environment. As the situation improves, civil action can be utilized. The support of the people is emphasized. Trinquier lays considerable stress on the application of intelligence principles to counterinsurgency actions, and emphasizes the need for professional interrogators.

II. BOOKS ON INSURGENCY AND COUNTERINSURGENCY
IN SELECTED COUNTRIES

AFRICA

ALGERIA

14. THE AMERICAN UNIVERSITY. SPECIAL OPERATIONS RESEARCH OFFICE

Case Studies In Insurgency and Revolutionary Warfare: Algeria 1954-1962

Washington: The American University, Special Operations
Research Office, 1963

151 p. Illus. Maps. Chart. Index.

Foreword by Theodore R. Vallance, Director, Special Operations
Research Office. Technical Appendix, containing the conceptual
frame of reference and summary of procedures for the study.
Bibliographical footnotes. Bibliographies.

This volume is one of a series of studies prepared by SORO under contract with the Department of the Army. It was prepared from unclassified sources, and for the most part secondary sources were used. The book gives the historical background to Algerian dissidence, and the factors on which it fed; then describes the organization, strategy, and techniques of the insurgent movement. The French countering strategy and tactics are set forth. Basically, this is not a study of strategy and tactics; rather it concentrates on the character and dynamics of the insurgent movement in order to give a base for the development of policies and operations to counter similar situations.

15. GILLESPIE, Joan

Algeria: Rebellion and Revolution

London: Ernest Benn, 1960
201 p. Maps. Index.

Introduction by Kenyon Gillespie. Selected Bibliography.
Appendix, containing maps of Algerian nationalist military activity.

This book is based on Miss Gillespie's doctoral thesis at the Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy. It was published after her death in 1959. Miss Gillespie served briefly as a U.S. Foreign Service Officer and subsequently became a journalist specializing in African affairs. As a journalist, she visited Algerian Nationalist Army units and territory, as well as the French Army in Algiers. The emphasis of this book is on the Algerian side and underscores the political development of Algerian nationalism and insurgency. Comparatively little material on French counterinsurgent effort is included.

Books on Algerian insurgency must be approached with great caution. Those that have been published contain varying degrees of bias and accuracy, depending on the political point of view of the individual authors and the validity of their sources. Some are strongly pro-French; others are prejudiced in favor of the French settlers in Algeria; still others are markedly sympathetic to the various Algerian national liberation groups. Several of the books are highly romanticized versions of the actual facts, even though ostensibly written from first hand knowledge. Some cover the political background of Algerian insurgency and French counterinsurgency, with only a small section of the book given over to the military aspects; by and large those sections are not useful. In short, nothing truly authoritative has as yet been published commercially on Algerian insurgency. However, some of the more comprehensive books listed in the General Section of this Bibliography do discuss French counterinsurgency in Algeria with authority.

KENYA

16. HENDERSON, Ian with Philip Carter Goodhart

Man Hunt In Kenya

New York: Doubleday & Company, 1958
240 p. Illus. Map end papers.

Foreword by Mr. Richard Catling, Commissioner of Police, Kenya

Senior Superintendent Henderson of Special Branch was a Kenya-born police officer and a key figure in British counterinsurgency activities against the Mau Mau. Goodhart has been a newspaperman and is a Conservative MP. This book describes the actions leading to the capture of the militant Mau Mau insurgent leader, Dedan Kimathi, in which Superintendent Henderson played a leading role. It was a major incident of the British counterinsurgency actions in Kenya. The book also describes the British "counter-gang" techniques used in the counterinsurgency in Kenya (1953-1955) and elsewhere.

17. KITSON, Major Frank

Gangs and Counter-gangs

London: Barrie and Rockliff, 1960
211 p. Maps. Charts.

Foreword by General Sir George Erskine, formerly C. in C., Kenya

This book is an overall study of the British counterinsurgent effort against the Mau Mau in Kenya, written from the point of view of a District Military Intelligence Officer in Kenya during the Mau Mau uprisings (1953-55). The most interesting feature of the book is the author's description of the evolution of the "counter-gang" system of fighting the Mau Mau. The "counter-gangs" lived, dressed, ate and operated as Mau Mau in order to locate and ambush the real terrorists. While the story is told from a relatively junior officer's level, and with a fairly localized point of view, the author exhibits an appreciation of the general insurgency situation and the overall intelligence picture in Kenya.

For a detailed study on the development of the Mau Mau movement prior to the Emergency of 1953, see: The Origins and Growth of Mau Mau: An Historical Survey published by the Colony and Protectorate of Kenya (Nairobi, 1960). It was written by Government Commissioner F. D. Corfield, a veteran British Colonial Officer.

EUROPE

CYPRUS

18. BARKER, Dudley

Grivas: Portrait of a Terrorist

New York: Harcourt, Brace and Company, 1960
202 p. Illus.

Barker is a newspaper reporter and author. This book is a fairly objective account of the Cypriot insurgency and deals with both its political and military aspects.

19. FOLEY, Charles

Island In Revolt

London: Longmans, 1962
248 p. Illus. Map of Cyprus on end papers. Index.

Foley was formerly foreign editor of the London Daily Express and in 1955 founded and edited the newspaper, Times of Cyprus. This book is a personalized history of Foley's experiences in Cyprus and includes various aspects of the Cypriot insurgency, British counterinsurgency, and Foley's own newspaper campaign for an independent Cyprus within the British Commonwealth. A revised edition of this book, under title of Legacy of Strife: Cyprus from Rebellion to Civil War, is scheduled for publication in London by Penguin Books in the near future.

20. GRIVAS, George Y.

The Memoirs of General Grivas

London: Longmans, 1964
226 p. Illus. Map. Index.

Appendices, including a Preparatory General Plan and EOKA leaflets.

General Grivas was the military leader of EOKA, the Cypriot guerilla movement to liberate Cyprus from British rule during the 1950's. Charles Foley, who edited these Memoirs, was formerly Foreign Editor of the London Daily Express and founded and edited the Times of Cyprus during the Emergency there. This English language edition is based on Grivas' original Greek text, together with additional material he has supplied the editor from his letters and diaries, official reports and documents. It is devoted almost entirely to Gen. Grivas' activities during the Cypriot insurgency, depicting his role as insurgent leader and the EOKA campaigns of terror and violence.

Two other books on the insurgency have been written from opposing points of view. Cyprus Guerrilla by Doros Alastos (London: Heinemann, 1960) is written by a Cypriot who is strongly pro-Grivas and Makarios. Grivas and the Story of EOKA by Wilfred Byford-Jones (London: Robert Hale, 1959) is strongly anti-Grivas and is designed to correct any unfavorable impressions of British actions in Cyprus and the role of the British soldiers there. However, these two books are not as useful as the others listed.

GREECE

21. CHAMBERLIN, Colonel William C., USMC., and John Dorsey Iams

Rebellion: The Rise And Fall Of The Greek Communist Party

[Washington: Foreign Service Institute, Department of State], 1963
487 p. Mimeographed text. Maps.

Appendices. Bibliography.

A Term Paper for the Fifth Senior Seminar in Foreign Policy for
the Foreign Service Institute of the Department of State

Iams is a U. S. Foreign Service Officer with experience in Greece. Col. Chamberlin is presently assigned to the Joint Chiefs of Staff. This study was completed while both were students at the Foreign Service Institute. It is based in part on the writings of the Greek Communist Party and in part on the archives of the United States Military Mission to Greece. The largest part of the study is devoted to the Greek communist insurgency of 1946-49. The political and military aspects of the insurgency are detailed, together with the counterinsurgent actions of the Greek Government. The role of American economic and military aid to the Greek Government is described, as well as the assistance afforded the insurgents by neighboring communist countries. The role of the Greek communist units in World War II resistance is also assessed, particularly in the light of their 1944-45 activities which were the earliest stages of the 1946 insurgency.

22. CHANDLER, Geoffrey

The Divided Land: An Anglo-Greek Tragedy

London: Macmillan & Co., 1959
214 p. Illus. Maps.

Chandler was a member of the British Political Warfare Executive in Cairo in World War II and in 1944 served in Greece as a member of the British Mission to the Greek Guerrillas. He also served in the British Embassy in Athens. He subsequently returned to Greece as a correspondent for The Economist and his tours there included observation of the Greek insurgency of 1946-49. This book not only covers the latter period, but also examines the earlier attempts of the Greek communist guerrilla forces to seize control of Greece in 1944-45. The book is written more from the political view of the insurgency than from the purely military, and lends more emphasis to the British military assistance to the Greek Government than to the American role.

HUNGARY

23. UNITED NATIONS. GENERAL ASSEMBLY. Special Committee on the Problem of Hungary

Report Of The Special Committee On The Problem Of Hungary.
General Assembly Official Records: Eleventh Session. Supplement
No. 18 (A/3592).

New York: 1957
148 p. Maps. Index.

Annex, containing a list of documentation relating to the problem of Hungary.

The Special Committee on the Problem of Hungary was established by the General Assembly of the United Nations to provide the U. N. with the fullest information regarding the Hungarian uprising of 1956 and its suppression through Soviet armed intervention. This Report gives detailed accounts of the insurgency drawn from testimony and documents given by some of the insurgent leaders and participants. It also details the counterinsurgency actions taken by the Soviets and the puppet Hungarian government. A condensation of this Report is published under title of Anatomy of Revolution (Washington: Public Affairs Press, 1957).

For the official Hungarian government version of the insurgency see: The Counter-Revolutionary Forces in the October Events in Hungary, published in four volumes by the Information Bureau of the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic, 1957. A fifth volume, entitled The Counter-Revolutionary Conspiracy of Imre Nagy and his Accomplices, was published in 1958. A Soviet view of the insurgency is set forth in The Truth about Hungary by A. Belokon (Moscow: Foreign Languages Publishing House, 1957).

24. ZINNER, Paul E.

Revolution in Hungary

New York: Columbia University Press, 1962
380 p. Index.

Foreword by Henry L. Roberts, Director, Columbia University
Research Project on Hungary. Bibliographical footnotes.
Bibliographical Note.

Zinner was a member of the staff of the Program of East Central Europe at Columbia University and traveled abroad for its Research Project on Hungary. He is an Associate Professor of Political Science at the University of California and has published considerable material in the field of foreign relations. This book first discusses the post-World War II seizure of power by the communists in Hungary and the background which led to the Hungarian insurgency of 1956. A major part is then devoted to this insurgency and its defeat by the puppet Hungarian government with the help of Soviet military intervention.

NEAR EAST

ISRAEL

25. BEGIN, Menachem

The Revolt: Story Of The Irgun

New York: Henry Schuman, 1951
386 p. Index.

Editor's Preface by Dr. Joseph B. Schechtman. Translated from the original Hebrew by Mr. Shmuel Katz. Mr. Ivan M. Greenberg worked with Mr. Katz editing the English text and making the necessary condensations. He and Dr. Schechtman supplied the explanatory notes.

Begin is a Polish Jew and militant Zionist who led the paramilitary underground group, Irgun Zvai Leumi, against the British rule in Palestine on behalf of the creation of the State of Israel. The book is an account of the attitudes and operations of the Irgun Zvai Leumi, and it contains illuminating passages on deception, security, intelligence and counterintelligence in this insurgency.

26. WILSON, Major R. Dare

Cordon and Search: With 6th Airborne Division in Palestine

Aldershot, England: Gale & Polden, 1949
273 p. Illus. Maps. Plans.

Foreword by Major General Sir Hugh Stockwell, Commander, 6th Airborne Division. Appendices, largely containing statistical information regarding the Division; also including a Diary of Events, 1945-48.

Major Wilson served on the Headquarters Staff of the 6th Airborne Division during these last years of the British Mandate in Palestine. The book is a chronological account of the counterinsurgent activities of the Division, 1945-48, and includes analytical comment on the military and political environment of the Israeli insurgency against the British.

SOUTHEAST ASIA

INDOCHINA

27. THE AMERICAN UNIVERSITY. SPECIAL OPERATIONS RESEARCH OFFICE

Case Studies in Insurgency and Revolutionary Warfare: Vietnam 1941-1954

Washington: The American University, Special Operations
Research Office, 1964

156 p. Illus. Maps. Index.

Foreword by Theodore R. Vallance, Director, Special Operations
Research Office. Technical Appendix, containing the conceptual
frame of reference and summary of procedures for the study.
Bibliographical footnotes. Bibliographies.

This volume is one of a series of studies prepared by SORO under contract with the Department of the Army. It was prepared from unclassified sources, and for the most part secondary sources were used. This book deals with the insurgency against the French rather than the current North Vietnamese directed civil war in South Vietnam. The book discusses the struggle of the Indochinese guerrillas with the French regular forces. It gives historical background for this dissidence, the factors on which it fed, and the input of communist ideology into the Vietminh. It then describes the organization and techniques of the movement. Basically, this is not a study of strategy and tactics; rather it concentrates on the character and dynamics of the insurgent movement in order to give a base for the development of policies and operations to counter similar situations.

28. FALL, Bernard B.

Street Without Joy: Insurgency in Indochina, 1946-63

Harrisburg, Pennsylvania: The Stackpole Company, 1963 (Third Revised Edition)
379 p. Illus. Maps. Map end papers. Charts. Index.

Foreword by Marshall Andrews. Appendices, containing a glossary of abbreviations, a table of comparative French and U.S. losses in Indochina and Korea, and a military bibliography of Indochina.

Dr. Fall served in the French underground in World War II. He covered the French war in Indochina, wrote part of his doctoral thesis at Syracuse University on this topic, and has continued to visit and write on Southeast Asia. He is a Professor of International Relations at Howard University, Washington, D. C. The first issuance of Street Without Joy (1961) covered the defeat of the French forces by the Indo-chinese insurgents (1946-54). The present edition has been expanded to include the current insurgency and counterinsurgency in Vietnam and the American role there. A revised fourth edition has been announced for publication in November 1964. Dr. Fall knows a great deal about the area but is a French national by origin. Consequently, his views reflect a French perspective which the reader should bear in mind when considering his interpretation of Indochinese affairs.

For the history and background of what are now North and South Vietnam from the earliest times to the present, see: The Two Viet-Nams: A Political and Military Analysis by Bernard Fall (New York: Frederick A. Praeger, 1963). This book includes material on the early rise of Ho Chi Minh and communism in the north, the insurgency leading to the ouster of the French, and the rise of insurgency and counterinsurgency in South Vietnam, ending with the Buddhist uprising in the summer of 1963. The same caveat about Dr. Fall's outlook noted in the entry on Street Without Joy also applies here.

29. HAMMER, Ellen Joy

The Struggle For Indochina

Stanford, California: Stanford University Press, 1954
342 p. Maps. Index.

Note by William L. Holland, Secretary-General of the Institute of Pacific Relations. Preface by Rupert Emerson, Professor of Government, Harvard University. Selected Bibliography.

Published under the auspices of the Institute of Pacific Relations.

A forty-page pamphlet by Dr. Hammer entitled The Struggle for Indochina Continues: Geneva to Bandung (Stanford: Stanford University Press, 1955) has been published as an addendum to The Struggle For Indochina.

This book describes the history of Indochina from the beginning of World War II to the convoking of the Geneva Conference of 1954 following the defeat of the French. It discusses the interaction of political and military developments in the insurgency and the French counter-insurgency efforts. The interrelations of the French, Emperor Bao Dai and Vietminh elements during this period, as well as the separatist aspects of Laos and Cambodia, are also included. The slant of the book is anti-French, anti-colonial, and pro-Vietnamese.

Another useful book, covering the period in Indochina from World War II through the aftermath of the Geneva Conference and the year 1955, is The Emancipation of French Indochina by Donald Lancaster (London: Oxford University Press, 1961) published under the auspices of the Royal Institute of International Affairs. Lancaster served on the staff of the British Legation in Saigon, 1950-54. The main portion of the book deals with the insurgency against the French and the French counterinsurgent effort. The author stresses the interaction of the political on the military, and views armed conflict as only one aspect of the insurgency problem. This book is written from a more impartial viewpoint than Dr. Hammer's and gives recognition to the odds against which the French were fighting. Lancaster's book provides a particularly good summary of political developments in Indochina during and immediately after World War II. These set the stage for initial communist successes in the early 1950's and constitute essential background for an understanding of subsequent communist political action there.

30. TANHAM, George Kilpatrick

Communist Revolutionary Warfare: The Vietminh in Indochina

New York: Frederick A. Praeger, 1961
166 p. Map.

Selected Bibliography.

The author is the assistant to the President of the Rand Corporation, and the original classified version of this book was published as a Research Memorandum for an Air Force-RAND project. Tanham has had extensive access to French Army records on the war in Indochina and has visited Indochina. Communist Revolutionary Warfare is a scholarly, detailed examination of Vietminh organization and methods in insurgency against the French, 1946-54, together with some material on the French counter-insurgent reaction. The book includes sections on Vietminh guerrilla doctrine, personnel, logistics, operations and tactics, as well as some interesting passages on Vietminh intelligence and reconnaissance. Chapter VI on Postarmistice Military Developments is written by Anne M. Jonas of the Rand Corporation's Social Science Department.

31. VO, General Nguyen Giap

People's War, People's Army: The Viet Cong Insurrection Manual for Underdeveloped Countries

New York: Frederick A. Praeger, 1962
217 p. Illus. Maps.

Foreword by Roger Hilsman. Vo Nguyen Giap--Man and Myth by Bernard B. Fall. Appendix.

This is a facsimile edition of General Giap's book, (with added prefatory material), which was originally published by the Foreign Languages Publishing House, Hanoi, 1961.

General Giap is the leading military figure in North Vietnam, Commander of the Vietnam People's Army, Minister of Defense, Vice Premier, and a member of the Politburo. A leader of the insurgency against the French in Indochina, he did much in developing the guerrilla tactics which led to ultimate victory there. This book is in large measure a political and propaganda tract, including emphasis on the political guidelines for enlisting popular support for insurgent action. It also analyzes the military aspects of the successful insurgency against the French in Indochina and French failures in counterinsurgency there.

For an early version of Vietminh insurgency theory and tactics against the French (and writings on which General Giap relied), see: Primer for Revolt: The Communist Takeover in Viet-Nam by Truong Chinh (New York: Frederick A. Praeger, 1963). Truong was formerly Secretary-General of the Vietnamese Communist Party, formerly Vice Premier of North Vietnam, is still a powerful member of its Politburo and is probably the leader of the "pro-Chinese" faction of the North Vietnamese Communist Party. This book reproduces two of Truong's pamphlets, The August Revolution (originally published in 1946) and The Resistance Will Win (originally published in 1947).

INDONESIA

32. NASUTION, General Abdul Haris

Fundamentals of Guerilla Warfare And the Indonesian Defence System
Past and Present

Djakarta: Indonesian Army Information Service [n. d.]
324 p. Illus. Charts.

General Nasution was a leader in the Indonesian struggle for independence and is both Chief of Staff of the Armed Services and Deputy First Minister for Defense and National Security. He has been considered a moderating influence on the attempts of the communists to take over both the Indonesian Army and the Government itself, and has been a leader in combatting communist subversion. This is a translation of Nasution's work Pokok 2 Gerilja, originally published in Djakarta in 1954. In his preface, the author states that this work is just an introduction to the book Indonesia's War of Independence, on which he has been working. His purpose is to set forth information on Indonesian development of guerrilla warfare in its own struggle for independence from the Dutch (1947-49), as well as tactics which must be used to combat rebel movements within the country or aggression from without. This book is detailed and somewhat repetitious. A large part of it is devoted to the text of instructions on organization and methods for Indonesian guerrilla use during the fighting against the Dutch.

MALAYA

33. HENNIKER, Brigadier Mark Chandos Auberon

Red Shadow Over Malaya

Edinburgh: William Blackwood and Sons, 1955
302 p. Illus. Maps. Charts. Diagrams.

Foreword by Field-Marshal Sir John Harding.

Brigadier Henniker commanded a brigade in Malaya, where he served in 1951-55. This book describes the British anti-guerrilla actions against the communist guerrillas in Malaya, together with the many problems encountered there. Staff organization, small unit actions, and terrorist operations are all described. The success of these counterinsurgent operations (as well as similar ones in Kenya) seem to justify the tactics adopted in this kind of situation.

34. MIERS, Brigadier Richard C. H.

Shoot To Kill

London: Faber and Faber, 1959
216 p. Illus. Map. Index.

Foreword by General Sir Francis Festing, Chief of the Imperial General Staff

Brigadier Miers is a regular British Army Officer who commanded the 1st Battalion of the South Wales Borderers against the communist guerrillas in Malaya. The book is a readable and interesting study of Malayan communist insurgent activities as well as the British counter-insurgent tactics utilized in defeating the insurgency.

For a useful journalistic account of the British counterinsurgency campaign in Malaya, including a description of the origins of the Malayan Communist Party, its insurrection in 1948 and subsequent insurgency, see: The Communist Menace in Malaya by Harry Miller (New York: Frederick A. Praeger, 1954). Miller was for five years the chief correspondent of the Singapore Straits Times in Malaya. An interesting book describing the counterinsurgency role of the Malaya Police Force by a member of that force is Spearhead in Malaya by J. W. G. Moran (London: Peter Davies, 1961).

FAR EAST

THE PHILIPPINES

35. BACLAGON, Colonel Uldarico S., Infantry (Ret.), Armed Forces of the Philippines

Lessons from The Huk Campaign In the Philippines

Manila: M. Colcol & Company, 1960
272 p. Illus. Maps.

Foreword by Ilejo S. Santos, Secretary of National Defense, Republic of the Philippines. Introduction by Major-General Pelagio A. Cruz, Vice Chief of Staff, Armed Forces of the Philippines. Appendices, including a brief history of the communist movement in the Philippines and information on local communists and Huk leaders.

This book was originally published for instructional purposes, under the same title, at the Infantry School at Fort Wm. McKinley in the Philippines, 1956.

Col. Baclagon was formerly Professor of Military Art, and Head, Department of Social Sciences, Philippine Military Academy and was former Commandant of the Infantry School, Philippine Army. He was also Professor of History of Russia and Southeast Asia at the Far Eastern University. He is the author of several books on military campaigns and tactics, largely in the Philippines. This book is the result of the combined efforts of the members of the faculty of the Infantry School of the Armed Forces of the Philippines, who undertook a reexamination of the Huk Campaign. The student officers at the school provided many of the analyses and theses which went into the writing of the book. All were veterans of operations against the Huks during the Anti-Dissident Campaign. Lessons from the Huk Campaign in the Philippines devotes a chapter to each of the twelve major lessons learned from the Campaign. The students felt that the most important lesson they learned was the value of good and timely intelligence. Other lessons described include Civilian Cooperation, Security, Deception, Planning, and Training. A chapter is also devoted to Psychological Warfare.

36. VALERIANO, Colonel Napoleon D. and Lt. Colonel Charles T. R. Bohannon

Counter guerrilla Operations: The Philippine Experience

New York: Frederick A. Praeger, 1962
275 p. Charts.

The appendices contain material on patrol SOP for counter guerrilla operations and a suggested special warfare battalion. A bibliography is contained in Appendix III.

Colonel Valeriano held active commands against the Huks during the counter guerrilla operations in the Philippines, 1946-1953. Colonel Bohannon was JUSMAG advisor to the Armed Forces of the Philippines on unconventional operations at critical phases of the campaign. Their book is a readable and authoritative study of counterinsurgency operations against the Huks as well as including principles generally applicable in this field. Of particular interest is the material on intelligence activities against the Huks and proposals for intelligence operations in future counterinsurgency programs.

For a personal account of the Huk view of the insurgency, see: The Forest by William J. Pomeroy (New York: International Publishers, 1963). Pomeroy, an American living in the Philippines, and his Philippine wife joined the Huk field forces in 1950. He lived and fought with them until captured by regular Philippine forces in 1952. This book gives interesting descriptions of Huk insurgency tactics as well as describing the impact of the counterinsurgent activities of the Philippine Government and its armed forces.

CUBA

37. THE AMERICAN UNIVERSITY. SPECIAL OPERATIONS RESEARCH OFFICE

Case Studies In Insurgency and Revolutionary Warfare: Cuba 1953-1959

Washington: The American University, Special Operations
Research Office, 1963

173 p. Illus. Map of Cuba. Index.

Foreword by Theodore R. Vallance, Director, Special Operations
Research Office. Technical Appendix, containing the conceptual
frame of reference and summary of procedures for the study.

This volume is one of a series of studies prepared by SORO under contract with the Department of the Army. It was prepared from unclassified sources, with heavy reliance on secondary sources. The book analyzes the Cuban Revolution from the standpoint of the economic, social and political factors inducing revolution. It then describes the organizations comprising the revolution and the techniques used to implement it by guerrilla and insurgency tactics. Basically, this is not a study of strategy and tactics; rather it concentrates on the character and dynamics of the insurgent movement in order to give a base for the development of policies and operations to counter similar situations.

38. BAYO, Giroud, General Alberto

150 Questions For A Guerrilla

Boulder, Colorado: Panther Publications, 1963
86 p. Illus. Charts.

Originally published under title of: Ciento Cincuenta Preguntas a un Guerrillero. Havana: 1959

General Bayo has a long record of revolutionary intrigue in the Caribbean area. Born in Cuba, he was raised and educated in Spain (except for four years in New Orleans). He served with the Republican Air Force during the Spanish Civil War, following which he returned to Latin America. In 1955, Bayo began training guerrillas in Mexico for Fidel Castro, and this has been his main contribution to the Cuban revolutionary cause. Because of his age, he did not take part in the actual fighting in Cuba, returning there only after Castro's victory in 1959. Politically, Bayo is an extreme leftist and possibly a long-time communist. This book, 150 Questions For A Guerrilla, is a general manual in question and answer form, for the use of Cuban guerrillas. It is quite sound, insofar as theory is concerned, for those fighting in Cuba at the time of the revolution there.

39. GUEVARA, Ernesto (Che)

Che Guevara On Guerrilla Warfare

New York: Frederick A. Praeger, 1961
85 p. Illus.

Introduction by Major Harries-Clichy Peterson, USMC Res. Translation prepared by the publisher, based on the U.S. Army translation and from a condensation prepared by Major Peterson.

Guevara's book was originally published under title of: La Guerra de Guerrillas. Havana: INRA, 1960.

Guevara was born in the Argentine. He joined Castro in Mexico and landed with him in Cuba in 1956. He was one of Castro's principal guerrilla leaders and was subsequently rewarded with high positions in the Castro government of Cuba, where he is ranked immediately behind Fidel and his brother Raoul. This book includes such subjects as guerrilla organization, administration, tactics and training. Special attention is given to the guerrilla problems of the Cuban Revolution.

40. JOHNSON, Haynes Bonner with Manuel Artime, José Pérez San Román, Eneido Oliva and Enrique Ruiz-Williams

The Bay of Pigs: The Leaders' Story of Brigade 2506

New York: W. W. Norton & Company, 1964
368 p. Illus. Map end papers. Maps. Index.

Publisher's Note. Author's Note by Johnson. Preface by the Brigade leaders. Bibliographical Notes.

Johnson was Assistant City Editor of the Washington Star, from which newspaper he took a leave of absence to write the story of the 1961 invasion of Cuba, in conjunction with the four leaders of Brigade 2506. Johnson interviewed many of the members of the Brigade, as well as other Cuban exile sources and some members of official Washington who had knowledge of the events. The book covers the period from the start of the recruiting for the Brigade until the return of the prisoners from Cuba, following the successful negotiations for their release by James B. Donovan. The Bay of Pigs is a useful book particularly in describing the insurgent training and operations of the Brigade. However, the book is weak and sketchy about the planning and execution of the operation from the U.S. viewpoint.

2 November 1964

ERRATA

SUBJECT: Bibliography on Insurgency and Counterinsurgency Since World War II

1. The following changes should be made in our bibliography on Insurgency and Counterinsurgency Since World War II:

a. Item 19, p. 11. The last sentence of the annotation should be deleted and a new sentence substituted as follows:

A revised edition of this book, with additional material, has just been published under title of Legacy of Strife: Cyprus from rebellion to Civil War. (Harmondsworth, Middlesex, England: Penguin Books, 1964).

b. Item 28, p. 18. The bibliographical data should be deleted, and the following material substituted:

Street Without Joy

Harrisburg: The Stackpole Company, 1964
(Fourth revised edition)

408 p. Illus. Maps. Map end papers. Charts. Index.

Foreword by Marshall Andrews of the Research Analysis Corporation in Washington. Appendices, containing a Glossary of Abbreviations, a table of comparative French and U.S. losses in Indochina and Korea, a 1963 Report on Viet-Nam by Brig. Gen. Frank A. Osmanski, then J-4, MACV, and a Military Bibliography of Indochina.

- 2 -

The sentence of the annotation, commencing "The present edition..." should be deleted and a new sentence inserted as follows:

The fourth edition has been expanded to include the current insurgency and counterinsurgency in Vietnam (as well as material on Laos) and the American role there.

The sentence of the annotation reading "A revised fourth edition has been announced for publication in November 1964." should be deleted altogether. The phrase "ending with the Buddhist uprising in the summer of 1963." which appears in the second paragraph of the annotation should be deleted. The comma after the word Vietnam in line 7 of that paragraph should be deleted, and a period inserted.

c. Item 40, p. 27. In the names of the authors of this book there is a typographical error. Oliva's first name should be spelled Erneido. Please insert the "r".

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Approved For Release 1999/09/17 : CIA-RDP78-03581R000300100069-0

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